

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. 13 NO. 16

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895

FIVE CENTS

SEEDS!

In Bulk and of last years growth

ARE CHEAPER AND BETTER

than those in small packets.

ALL KINDS, Field and Garden Flowers

Fleming's Drug Stores

BRANDON AND WAWANESA.

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DALY & COLDWELL, Barristers, &c., So. 10th St., Brandon, Man. Office: 10th St. and Ross Ave., Brandon, Man.

H. J. DICKSON, D.L.S., Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Municipal work, Bridge and other structures, etc. Office: 10th St. and Ross Ave., Brandon, Man.

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W. J. THOMPSON, M.D. and C.M., L.R.C.P., 10th St. and Ross Ave., Brandon, Man. Office: 10th St. and Ross Ave., Brandon, Man.

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WHEN IN BRANDON

You Are Invited

To call and inspect My Fine Stock consisting of

English, Scotch, Irish, French and Canadian

SUITING

OVERCOATINGS!

AND

TROUSERINGS!

My Spring Importations which are arriving daily

are the prettiest and most fashionable ever offered in the city. This is substantiated

by the great number who have bought already. I carry

the largest and best assorted stocks in the province.

Yours to please. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

A. E. MITCHELL,

Brandon's Art Tailor.

(LATE OF TORONTO)

SUCCESSOR TO J. S. LAUGHTON & CO.

Macdonald Block, Rosser Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. J. CARL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rosser Avenue between Fifth and Sixth St.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

General Fire Insurance Agency.

NOTICE

I beg to notify the public that I have been appointed Agent for the Northwest Fire Insurance Company, of London, England, capital, \$1,000,000, the City of London Fire Insurance Company, of London, England, capital, \$1,000,000, and the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of London, England, capital, \$1,000,000. All classes of insurable property written at current rates. Apply to J. R. MALTBY, Agent for Brandon District, Halpin Block, Rosser Ave.

COWAN & CO.

Bankers and Financial Agents

Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Money to loan on Real Estate and personal Securities.

Office: Daly & Coldwell's block, Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Leech & Royal.

B. J. Leech, M.D., and C. M., L.R.C.P., 10th St. and Ross Ave., Brandon, Man.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat.

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T. Green, BUTCHER,

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON

Price 25 and 50 cents a Load.

TELEPHONE 165.

City Council.

Present the Mayor and Aldermen Fleming, Sutherland, Kelly, Coldwell, Rosser, Halpin and Christie.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From H. Pascoe asking for the use of power and terms for six or seven months. Order of motions.

The city engineer submitted his report on the condition of 15th Street bridge and recommended that the expenses be incurred only in patching the floor and replacing a few of the piles. Board of Works.

From the same with regard to the measurement of wood delivered at the pumping station by contractors. Water works and Sewers.

From the Provincial Board of health, in reference to the grade of vaccine from the government. Read and passed.

A request from the Ontario Tax reform league, of Toronto, for an expansion of the system of paying taxes in Brandon. Finance and Assessment.

There was a petition from F. J. Chubb and others praying for an extension of the waterworks and sewers so as to connect seven houses on 15th St. with the system. The extension to be along Ross from 13th St. to 15th St. and up to 15th St. Finance Ave. Referred to Waterworks and Sewers.

The contract for sewerage work between A. J. Smith and the city, from April 15th to November 30th, 1895, was read and referred to Order of motions.

The reports of the various standing committees were read and adopted after an amendment had been made on one of the reports.

ENQUIRIES.

Mayor Smart asked Finance and Assessment committee if the claim against the government had yet been settled. All. Rosser answered that it had not yet been paid.

MOTIONS.

Reesor-Kelly—That the request of the hospital board be granted, in free use of council chambers for their monthly meetings. Carried.

Reesor-Kelly—That Mr. S. Hanna be retained in his present position, as constable, at a salary of \$50 per month, as per the year's estimate for said position and that a by-law be introduced to define his duties. Carried.

Kelly-Sutherland—That the report of Phil. McKeown, M.P., and J. W. Fleming, M.P., be adopted, and that at half water be given to the city in bringing the water to the top of ground, at nearest point to the water supply, and that the city be authorized to supply material sufficient to carry water to their respective places. Carried.

Coldwell-Christie—That the Chairman of Board of works be instructed to have a prominent notice put up at each end of 15th St. to the effect "This bridge is unsafe for heavy traffic." Carried.

Reesor-Kelly—That Mr. Wm. Callender be retained at his present salary in the position as caretaker of the city and opera hall and that a by-law be introduced to appoint him and to define his duties. Carried.

Fleming-Sutherland—That Mr. Kirby be allowed to place earth excavated from well, in ditch in front of his property under the direction of the city foreman. Carried.

Reesor-Sutherland—That the Chairman of waterworks and sewers have a suitable road rock constructed and placed in the pumping station for the purpose of measuring the quantity of water consumed each 24 hours and that the engineer be furnished with blank forms to fill up at the end of their daily shift the quantity of water used. This motion was carried.

The forms to be duly signed and forwarded to the council every fortnight and filed for future reference. Carried.

Reesor-Kelly—That Mr. Thos. Gies application for street and sidewalk repairs be accepted and that he be appointed to that position, his duties to comprise keeping the sidewalks and crossings repaired and the streets in possible shape and that he be employed by the month at a salary of \$40 per month. Carried.

Halpin-Christie—That the offer of Mr. H. Pascoe of \$6 per month, for use of city pound, be accepted. Said payments to be made monthly in advance. Carried.

Kelly-Reesor—That Mr. John McNulty be appointed street and water works constable at a salary of \$40 per month. He to be employed monthly. Carried.

Coldwell-Christie—That the contract for sewerage between the City of Brandon and A. J. Smith be signed on behalf of the city at once, and that the seal of the city be attached to this resolution and it have the effect of a by-law. Carried.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider by-law to appoint certain city officials. Each by-law was passed through as hurriedly as possible, with the exception of the one appointing the chief of the fire brigade, which caused a great deal of discussion and which by the way as it now stands is causing intense dissatisfaction. Finally A. J. Coldwell yet find that his endeavors to retain ex-Chief Richards will meet with success, or that the present appointment will cause constant and annoying friction in the fire department. And all the outcome of false views of municipal economy. The officers who were appointed at the council meeting are as follows:

City Solicitor—H. E. Henderson,

Health Officer—W. E. Thompson, Chief of Police—J. Kirkcaldy, Chief of Fire Brigade—J. Kirkcaldy, Fire Inspector—J. Kirkcaldy, Sanitary Constable—J. Kirkcaldy, Engineer and Surveyor—H. G. Dickson, Fire Hose Wagon Driver—D. Anderson, Chemical Engine Driver—Chas. Callender.

Volunteer Firemen—T. Hutton, J. Burchill, Wm. Muir, R. McComb, D. Watson, J. Baker, J. Green, J. McIntosh, Wm. Magee, R. Crawford, R. Johnston, A. McLaughlin and J. Callender.

It being past 12 o'clock (midnight) the council adjourned.

Wm. Farr Accused of Arson and Even Worse.

A shocking case of man's inhumanity to man from Winnipeg, implicating one Wm. Farr, at one time a respectable stationer in this city. The reports show that on Thursday night last Mrs. Farr, his wife, awoke and found considerable smoke in the house and on going down stairs she discovered the house had been set on fire in two or three places, having been previously saturated with coal oil.

With commendable presence of mind she threw into the street mats in which the fire was making headway, and by other exertions soon mastered the flames.

Farr some hours before left the house and went to the C. P. R. yard, where he was employed as an engineer on a yard engine. Strange actions of the man about the time the house would be in flames, in the natural course of things led to his arrest, and on Sunday night he escaped from the lock-up, liveried, some allege clandestinely by some friend.

The supposition is there was another woman in the case, and on the surface it appears he is guilty of an attempt to burn his house, and destroy his wife and children. Regretful as one might be under any circumstances it is only so from the fact that Mrs. Farr whose parents and other relatives live in this city and of respectable citizens is herself a most estimable lady, and trouble in the family was never heard of. If the case is as reported, the man is surely to be despised, or no sane man with ordinary human feelings could ever contemplate such a deed.

It is certain he will be grieved.

Cuban War Ended.

Havana, April 15. Maceo is captured and Cuba's last hope is gone. Crambitt has been killed and without these two leaders all is chaos in the insurgent ranks, and liberty's most ardent friends admit that the Cuban cause is lost. The Spanish authorities are posting bulletins, and the loyalists in Havana are celebrating the ending of the revolution. Without Crambitt and Maceo there can be no real war. On Saturday the Cuban army, and the Spanish soldiers met at Pinar del Rio. The rebel forces numbered 2,000 men, while that of the Spaniards was 3,000. A desperate battle was fought and, according to official reports, lasted two hours, at the end of which time the rebels retreated and were pursued by the Cuban troops and Maceo was captured. His secretary was also taken, and all the personal and private papers of Maceo were confiscated. The battle was a hard fought one, and the insurgents battled desperately against odds. A number of Cuban officers, one of whom was colonel, were killed. Maceo's fate is known in advance. It would be far better for him if he had been killed, as was Crambitt, than to be brought back to Havana and put in old Morro castle, a prison. He will be kept there for some time and then possibly he will be given a mock trial. It is certain he will be grieved.

Disappeared.

Montreal, April 15.—Considerable anxiety is caused among the many prominent friends of J. L. Whitley secretary-treasurer of the Standard Drain Pipe company of St. John, Que., by the latter's continuous and mysterious absence. He came to Montreal a week ago last Saturday with some friend, whom he left about 8 o'clock in the evening, and after disappearing as if the earth had swallowed him up. An account is going over his books, but no shortage has yet been found. There seems no reason for his disappearance, unless he came to harm while under the influence of liquor. He was an Englishman, about fifty, and had been in Canada about five years. He was a long iron grey beard and was unmarried.

Toronto, April 15.—Alex. Wilkie, confidential clerk for the commission firm of W. D. Matthews & Co., has disappeared and is being hunted by the police. He acted as book-keeper and cashier, and had absolute control of the funds. The examination of his books have not been completed, but the police have received a statement to the effect that the embezzlement will exceed \$100,000.

Satisfactory Reply.

London, April 15.—An answer to the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has been received at the foreign office. It is understood that the reply is so satisfactory that the action which the government threatened to take will not be taken.

Financial Straits.

New York, April 13.—A dispatch from London says the announcement that the family of the late Comte de Paris are in financial straits or at least compelled to considerably curtail the expenses attached to their past mode of living, has created something of a sensation in aristocratic circles. The two weeks notice given to the small army of employees at Stowe House in Buckinghamshire, where the distinguished family has spent so many years of its exile, and which has become famous as the resort of the leaders of what remains of the Orleans following in France, expired to day and for a long time to come the mansion will be closed.

The horses have been sold, the plate together with the many mementos of almost priceless value stored in safety vaults. The comtesse, with the Duke of Orleans, is now visiting in Kent, and next week they will take up their residence on a modest scale in the west end of London. The valuable collection of stuffed animals, birds and numerous curio collected by the Duke of Orleans in the different parts of the world, has been loaned to the Kensington museum.

Rescued Booth.

Newark, O., April 15.—Christopher Columbus Ritter, who arrived from Germany in the winter of 1894, and through J. Wilkes Booth's influence secured a position in Ford's theatre, tells a story of Lincoln's assassination, claiming that Boston Corbett shot Edward Fuch, an actor resembling Booth, and not President Lincoln's assassin. Ritter is well educated and his character is above reproach. He declared that he assisted Booth to escape, and that the two sailed for Brazil May 2, 1865, that he soon left Brazil but met Booth by appointment in Hamburg eleven years ago, and that on that occasion Booth gave him pictures of his children born to him by his South American wife. These pictures, bearing a strong resemblance to Booth, are now in Ritter's possession. Ritter says he heard from Booth last winter, and that he was then in a South American State.

Came to Terms.

Advices from Japan state that peace negotiations have been concluded between China and Japan. The mission of Li Tung Chang, Chinese peace envoy, being successful. The articles of agreement were signed on Monday last, and embody the following terms:

1st. The independence of Korea.

2nd. Japan's retention of the conquered places.

3rd. Japan's retention of the territory east of the Liao River.

4th. Permanent cession of Formosa.

5th. Indemnity of \$10,000,000.

6th. An offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan.

Why Beef Has Risen.

Chicago, April 12.—Manager Favorite, of the Armour's Packing company, said to day in regard to the report from Washington that Secretary Morton intended to investigate the cause of the sudden advance in the price of beef: "The statement that the rise in prices is the result of a combine among the meat men or the formation of a trust, is simply a lie. There are too many people in the business to permit of such a scheme being consummated. Beef will stay up all this year. A short crop has caused a shrinkage in the cattle industry and it takes time to build up cattle herds, and we must expect higher prices."

Peace or Advance on Peking.

London, April 13.—The Morning Post learns from Yokohama that unless peace be concluded during the present armistice the Japanese will advance upon Peking as soon as the armistice shall expire.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "China regards Japan's conditions of peace as impossible and is again taking diplomatic steps to obtain European intervention. She will make a special appeal to Russia, and it is stated upon excellent authority that Russia is fully resolved to oppose Japan's plan to annex territory on the Asiatic continent. The increase of Russia's naval and military forces in the east was made to enforce respect of this determination."

Sons of England Officials.

Toronto, April 15.—At a meeting of the Supreme Executive of the Sons of England benefit society held here, the district deputies for 1895-1896 were appointed for the following jurisdictions, among others, British Columbia, Vancouver, J. W. Bailey, Chilliwack, S. Millard, Albert, J. C. King, Calgary, Manitoba, Superior, Rev. Canon Gaudin, No. two district, W. Garrett, Morden; No. three district, F. Stacey, Carleton Place; No. four district, Rev. H. L. Watts, Virden.

Suicide at Strathclair.

Strathclair, April 16.—A man named Turner committed suicide last night at Mr. James Campbell's by taking a dose of strychnine caused by mental derangement.

Fighting in Oklahoma.

Perry, O. T., April 15.—Serious trouble prevails in Beaver county in the extreme western portion of Oklahoma, between homestead settlers and the cattlemen. Cattlemen have forced in the homesteaders' farms and every day brings fresh reports of killings and battles between the warring factions. Many complaints have gone to the secretary of the interior and Special Agent Fox has arrived at Beaver City to make investigations. Only one-tenth of the farms in this large country have been taken by the settlers.

Excitement in Shanghai.

London, April 15.—A Shanghai dispatch reports great excitement there, and signs of an outbreak as the result of a proclamation purporting to be signed by the emperor stating that the empire is ended, that he the emperor, is unable to further govern the country. The proclamation charges officials with corruption in office. It is said secret societies issued the proclamation and that the emperor had nothing to do with it.

A Yankee's Idea.

San Francisco, April 15th.—"The Monterey is undoubtedly going to Corinto, Nicaragua, and not to Caluan," said Dr. Hibbert, surgeon of the Bennington, now at Mare Island. "No matter what the dispatches may say, we, of the navy, feel sure that she is going down the coast to meet the Royal Arthur, the large English cruiser, which is headed that way. The Royal Arthur is the best of her class. At long range she would be no match for the Monterey, but she might as well be a fish in the water. In the navy out here there is no such feeling that the Monterey could not cope with the Royal Arthur."

How does the Brandon Star and Mr. C. W. Speers, City editor, who say we want closer trade with the United States for a market for our horses, account for the following from the Free Press: Mr. Harry Mann, who has lately returned from a shooting expedition in the north, is a partner in the firm of Mann & McKeown, importers of horses, and about May 10th he will be in Winnipeg with 40 head of standard bred trotting horses from California. This will be one of the finest importations of fashionable stock ever made in Canada, and it is Mr. Mann's intention to include in his band a few first class saddle horses, the whole lot will be disposed of in Winnipeg.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO CONGREGATIONALISM.

This Church Gave to the World a Brother—Rev. Mr. What the Rev. S. Nicholls, a prominent Toronto Congregational Minister has to say on an Important Subject.

Henry Ward Beecher believed man's religious faith was colored largely by the condition of his health. He had said from the pulpit that no man could hold right views on religion when his stomach was out of order. It is quite certain that no preacher can preach with either if his head is stuffed up with cold, or if he is a sufferer from catarrh. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the leading clergymen of Canada speaking so highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, for cold in the head or catarrh. They know the necessity better than anyone else of being relieved of this trouble. Rev. S. Nicholls of Oliver Congregational Church, Toronto, is one who has used the medicine, and over his own signature has borne testimony to its beneficial character. One short puff has caused a shrinkage in the bladder, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuse this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headaches, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. Sixty cents. Sold by N. J. Halpin.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, April 18, 1895.

MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE.

A STATEMENT FROM A WELL KNOWN
BERLIN MERCHANT.

How His Daughter Was Restored From
the Terrors of St. Vitus Dance—Her
Case One of the Worst Ever Known—
Fully Recovered Her Health.

From the Berlin News.

The readers of the News have been made familiar with the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People through the articles appearing from time to time in these columns, and while the druggists say that many in this vicinity have received undoubted benefit from their timely use, it is only recently that we have heard of a cure in Berlin of such importance as to rank among the most remarkable yet published. There is hardly a man or woman in the town of Berlin or the county of Waterloo, who does not know Mr. Martin Simpson, issuer of marriage licenses and general merchant, King street. Anything said by Mr. Simpson will be implicitly relied upon. A day or two ago we had a talk with him in reference to his 14 year old daughter Helen, who had for two years been a great sufferer from St. Vitus Dance. He tells us that it was the worst case he ever saw. She did not sleep for whole nights and was an intense sufferer. She was helpless and could neither eat nor drink unless administered to her by her parents. The best medical attendance was had, but all to no avail. She kept getting worse and worse, and finally, when in the paroxysms, commenced to froth at the mouth and her parents believed she was going out of her mind. Though unable to walk for about eight months she would in her spells have fits, and her jump high above her couch. While in this condition, the worst case ever seen in this place, Mr. Simpson, as a last resort, purchased some Pink Pills and gave them to his suffering and afflicted daughter. He assures us that the first bottle brought some relief. In a week the "dances" were entirely stopped and she was able to sleep, and was rapidly regaining her former strength. Some months after the use of the Pink Pills was continued she again had touches of the disease, but a few doses of pills stopped it, and for the last eight months has been entirely free from the terrible malady from which no one who knew the circumstances, expected she would recover, and her parents, as may be expected, are warm in their praises of the wonderful remedy which worked such great results. These facts are known to all who are acquainted with the family and further comments are wholly unnecessary.

When such strong tributes as these can be heaped to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They never in any case fail to cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes of twelve in loose form to the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations in this shape, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at either address.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Five Story Building Collapses Killing Several People.

The other morning shortly after two o'clock the five story building of Chapman and Sons on Main street, between W. A. in the wholesale district and the adjoining four story hardware building of T. T. Hutchinson fell suddenly without warning and buried several persons in the ruins. "Bud" Williams, a carpenter escaped with serious injuries but T. T. Hutchinson, a veteran merchant and the following employees of the establishment were entombed: J. A. Ford, P. J. Moran, Eugene Barch, Bob Winches. A Western Union messenger boy, Harry Cowl, was caught in the debris and buried. Hutchinson was taken from under two ribs broken and other injuries, and cannot live. At 10 o'clock the only other body recovered was that of Ford, whose injuries are not definitely known. The Hutchinson building was of light construction and was declared unsafe years ago. The fire department did effective work in keeping down the flames while volunteers went to the rescue of the victims of the disaster. At 10:25 Michael Ford was taken from the ruins also alive but fatally hurt. He had been pinned beneath an iron girder and the dead body of young Harlan lay across him. It is now known that the Rev. Father H. F. Parks, vicar general of this Catholic diocese is under the ruins. He was on the way to the cathedral from the train when the walls fell.

SLANDERING CLEVELAND.

A New England Preacher Accuses the President of Drunkenness.

There is great indignation expressed amongst Democrats over the attack made upon President Cleveland at the New England Methodist conference by Rev. Dr. Landings, who charged him with drunkenness at the chamber of commerce dinner, and denunciation of the clerical villager are heard on every hand. Channey Depew said: "There is only one reply that can be made to such a story—it is absolutely contemptible and absurd. I sat near him at the dinner, and saw he was absolutely sober."

Tower Convinced Them.

Jesus Malifando and Felix Chavez were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Last January they shot Thomas Martinez, a stockman, and burned the body. They confessed, admitting that Martinez had

caught them stealing cattle. After killing him, Malifando shot the dog and left him for dead, but the next day the animal returned home bleeding and appealed by whining to the murdered man's brother. The dog led his follower to the scene of the tragedy and began barking and scratching the ashes with its nose and here the charred remains were found. One witness, Angel, who visited the ash heap two days after the murder, testified that he saw distinctly the outlines of the murderer's face forming in the ashes. The form seemed perfectly distinct and in bold relief.

GIGANTIC SWINDLERS.

Chicago Detectives Have Unearthed a Far Reaching Scheme.

The United States' secret service operators in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most unique and at the same time the most important swindle ever perpetrated on the government. It is magnitude, after two days investigation can only be guessed at, but it is believed thousands upon thousands of dollars have been secured by a gang of skilled counterfeiters, who have reproduced with wonderful skill and accuracy, the pink 2 cent stamp. It is thought the country is flooded from New York to San Francisco, with these spurious stamps and the United States have been carrying millions of letters from which not one cent of revenue has been received. Chicago, apparently has been the headquarters of the gang, and the product has been shipped to distributing agents through the express companies. Just exactly how the information reached the government officials is not known, but they evidently got a straight tip, for Captain Stuart, of the postal inspectors' department, and Captain Porter, of the United States secret service bureau, called at the Wells Fargo office and were taken to the store room. There they found an oblong package, looking like a box of music. It contained 10,000 of these counterfeit stamps.

HYPNOTISM A GOOD POINT.

The U. S. Supreme Court Admits It for Defense or Conviction.

The supreme court of Kansas rendered a decision in which hypnotism is recognized both as a defense and ground for conviction of crime. The case passed upon came up from the Cowley county district court. On May 5th last, Thos. McDonald, without apparent provocation, shot and killed Thomas Patton, near his home in Winfield. He was arrested, charged with murder, and set up a defense that he was under the power of hypnotic influence of Anderson Gray, and was neither legally nor morally responsible for the deed. He was acquitted and Gray was put under arrest, and tried for murder. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, notwithstanding the fact that he was not present when the crime was committed, the evidence for the state going to show that he caused McDonald to do the deed through hypnotic influence. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court and in an opinion rendered recently, the ruling of the lower court was maintained.

A DISLODGED BOULDER.

Causes a Boston and Maine Engine to go Down an Embankment.

The Boston and Maine's south going train from Sherbrooke, Que., left there on time the other night. When just within half a mile north of Smith's Mills station, at a spot known as "The Cut," the engine struck something which immediately threw it off the rails and down the embankment. The baggage car attached to the engine was left on the track. Engineer Roney and Fireman Emerson went down with the engine and were removed from it both dead. Investigation proved that an obstruction which had caused the accident was a large boulder which had been dislodged by the train. The train was an unusual heavy one, having a large number of passengers and extra coaches from the lines of the Grand Trunk and Quebec Central railways. The passengers experienced only a vigorous shock.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT.

Japanese Soldiers Stricken With the Dread Disease.

The London Times to-day publishes a dispatch from Kobe saying that it is reported there that cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at Peseo island. It is estimated that 400 cases of cholera have occurred and of this number one hundred have proved fatal. The correspondent of the Times at Hong Kong says the inhabitants of the island of Formosa are dissatisfied thinking that their exemption from the armistice indicates that they have been deserted by the Pekin authorities and the foreigners on that island believe that the Japanese will be welcomed after a slight resistance. Foreign trade is at a standstill. There is great fear at Canton of an attack by the Japanese. The precautions to prevent a Japanese approach have necessitated suspension of all traffic on the river.

WAS EATEN ALIVE.

A Ferocious Maniac Devours an Iowa Rancher.

C. E. Converse, a wealthy ranchman living near Jefferson, a small town in the vicinity of Sioux City, Ia., met a horrible death the other night at the hands of a maniac, who imagined himself to be a vampire, and attacking his victim literally devoured him alive. The maniac met Converse as he returned home from town late at night. He instantly set upon him, dragged him to the ground and tore him to pieces with his teeth and nails. Nothing was known of the affair till the next morning when the man appeared at Jefferson covered with blood, and began to boast of his exploit. The lunatic is supposed to have escaped from an asylum.

THREE MEN SHOT DOWN.

A Colored Deputy Sheriff Mortally Wounds Two Fighters.

A desperate shooting affray occurred at San Jacinto, Cal., the other night at a saloon. Three men were shot, two of them are mortally wounded, Charley Marshall and Bowers. Frank Hamilton, a colored deputy sheriff of Camilla, did the shooting. Albert Larson, an innocent party, happened to pass at the moment and received a bullet from Marshall's revolver; it entered his back, passed through the naval and grazed his wrist. He will die.

PLATINUM M.NES.

Those of Similkameen Contain the Largest Deposit in the World.

The range of a country's mineral wealth is generally measured by its production of the two precious metals, gold and silver. Not alone in the output of these two most British Columbia be considered, as others equally valuable, although not so extensive, are to be found within her territory. Among these other metals platinum holds perhaps first place, and British Columbia for her production of the same has only one superior rival, viz., Russia. Prior to the discovery of the metal in this province Russia had no formidable competitor, and therefore ruled, or rather dictated the price to be paid for the same in the world's market. But of so great economic importance was its discovery in British Columbia that it had the effect of not only disturbing the base of supply, but also of reducing the metal's intrinsic value. In the past two or three years there has, however, been an upward tendency in the range of value, owing to various reasons, the first of which may be considered the demand for the metal, which constantly exceeds the meagre supply, and also the fact that although it is known to exist in great abundance on the Similkameen, yet the companies owning the placer grounds have not in the past been working the same to any great extent, and, in fact are only now about to assume active operations. With this end in view, the Tulameen Improvement and Hydraulic Company, on March 12th last increased the amount of their capital stock to 500,000 shares. Among those composing the company may be found the names of many prominent British Columbians and eastern men, notably H. Abbott, of the C. P. R.; C. R. Hoerner, the Laidlaw estate, J. Wilson, A. Ewen, E. Mahon, B. Douglas, J. C. Armstrong, Capt. R. G. Taylor, Dr. Lockery and others. Benj. Douglas, of New Westminster, is president of the company. Active operations will be carried on this summer, and work will be presented under vigorous management. The water which will be utilized will be taken out of Eagle creek. Many interesting facts are related re the discovery of platinum on the Similkameen, some of which would show that at first the miners who were working the placers there considered it to be nothing more than white iron, and of no value. In fact, it was by them looked upon as a nuisance, interfering as it did, with the operation of washing for gold, as by its specific gravity, it accumulated in the sluice boxes, and being in close juxtaposition with the gold, at the ratio of about 2 to 1 ounces of platinum to 1 of gold—it will be readily understood what a trouble it was to separate the two, and especially were the miners aggrieved, who after separating the pecky stuff, as they called it, the same had to be thrown away, and thrown away it was, until such time as its true value became known. One of the peculiarities of the metal is, that it never found in paying quantities except in placer ground, no lodes containing it ever having been discovered, other than the unusual quantities found at Sudbury. Prof. Dawson in giving his opinion as to its origin on the Similkameen, considers the Diabite belt which crosses the river just below the mouth of Falsch Creek, and has been cut through by it, to be the source of the platinum, and the appearance of the metal would tend to prove this theory, as it is always of a very rough nature, showing that disintegration has taken place close at hand.

Erwin Bell, Indian agent at Clinton, B. C., has made application for permission to divert and use for irrigation purposes 300 inches of water from Fountain creek for the use of the Fountain reserve Indians.

A YOUNG LAD AND HIS FAITHFUL FRIEND.
Ernest McGregor, of Whitby, Ont., Gives an Account of His Experience—Cured of Persistent Dyspepsia by B. B. B.—Worst Kind of Dyspepsia.

GENTLEMEN.—I write to inform you that for years I had been troubled with Dyspepsia, and having tried other medicines which entirely failed, I at last found relief from the doctor I tried, B. B. B., of which I took two bottles, the result being a perfect cure. Although only a young lad I had been troubled with dyspepsia for four or five years, but I can say now that B. B. B. does its work faithfully in the worst kind of dyspepsia, and has proved itself the only cure for the malady.

ERNEST MCGREGOR,
Whitby, Ont.

A PECULIAR CASE.
COVERED WITH PIMPLES—AN ANXIOUS MAN.

The Disease Disappears in Three Weeks by the Use of B. B. B.—Letter From Manitoba Fully Describing It.

DEAR SIR.—During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with pimples on the inside of my right leg between the knee and the ankle. As I never had anything of the kind before, I was anxious about it, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief from the doctor I tried a bottle of B. B. B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and to my surprise, the nasty disease, whatever it was, disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say that it has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL,
Carman, Man.

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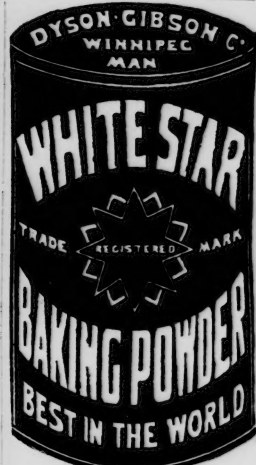
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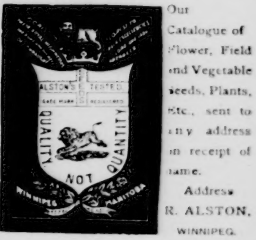
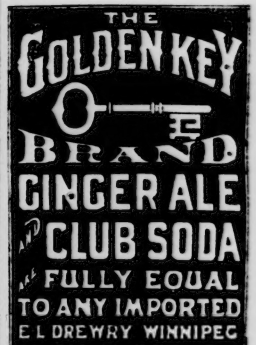
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DELFT AND ITS CHINA.

ONE OF THE FAMOUSLY CLEAN TOWNS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

But its Great Boast is That It Was the Home of the Prince of Orange—A Typical Dutch Town—The Famous Ware—The Leaning Tower of Delft.

The town of Delft, whence all this chinaware comes, is one of the famous clean towns of the Netherlands, being situated in the southern central part of Holland. The word "Delft" is incorrectly used by the English-speaking people, being in reality the name of only one province of the Netherlands. The English and Americans have thus improperly transferred the name of a province to that of a whole country, as had a mistake in England were called "Sussex" or the United States "New York." This old town is a collection of remarkably clean canals, overshadowed by lime trees and bordered by the cleanest of clean brick houses. The water for all this "delfing" being furnished by the river Scheldt, which flows into the Maas at Delfshaven. The cleanliness of many of these Dutch towns is really marvelous. They are so clean that it seems a desecration to do any work within their precincts. Various travelers have given various explanations for this habit of cleanliness existing among the Dutch; the climate, the abundance of water and the superabundance of servants have all been brought forward as causes. But it seems to me that there is a far deeper cause of this phenomenon. It is due simply to the temperament of the Dutch people; they are methodical and cleanly by nature, and hence they cannot stand anything that smacks of even a suspicion of dirt.

Delft is famous for other things besides its cleanliness and its canals. In the first place, the great boast of Delft is that it was the home of the famous William of Orange and the scene of his unfortunate death, and, secondly, it was the birthplace of Hugo de Groot, the great statesman and scholar, whose fame is linked to that of the neighboring university of Leyden.

The celebrated Rembrandt, who was the palace of William of Orange, the founder of Dutch independence, is on the Oude Delft canal. Opposite the Rembrandt stands the famous "Oude Kerk," or old church of Delft. It has a leaning tower, a few miles away, which is marked as that of the famous tower at Pisa, is still far enough out of plumb to attract attention and invite investigation. Its inclination was probably produced accidentally for the tower is tall and heavy and its base is surrounded by various canals, which would tend to weaken the stability of its foundations. Moreover, the Dutch have no desire to do such an unorthodox thing as to build a church with a leaning tower.

In this old church is a monument to the memory of Admiral Von Tromp, who is the great naval hero of Holland.

In the square market place which lies to the west of the Rembrandt church stands the so-called Nieuwe Kerk, or new church of Delft, which, although called new, was built in 1112, and is in reality older than the old church.

In the open square which lies in the Groot Markt between the Nieuwe Kerk and the old church, there are many other great celebrities of Delft: Hugo Grotius, or Hugo de Groot. This great Dutch scholar was born in this town in 1583, the day before the assassination of the Prince of Orange. He was a great political troublemaker early in life, and was imprisoned for several years, but finally escaped and became eventually the Swedish ambassador to France, in which service he died. His principal claim to fame is as the founder of the science of international law.

Delft is off the line of the conventional sightseer, what few visitors it does attract generally run down there for the day from the Hague, which is only a few miles distant. Therefore, when we stepped at Delft, we found that our presence created quite a sensation in that section of the town. Our little inn evidently was not honored often by the presence of travelers. The best rooms were small and dark, while the best food was of the same old being completely enveloped in our tails of heavy dark-colored coats. Every thing about the hotel, however, was scrupulously clean. We could not find anyone who was able to understand the simplest English, but the German provided no intelligent response. As our attempts at Dutch were as thoroughly hopeless, it was hard to make even our simple wants known. Imagine our surprise, then, on being awakened in the morning by a loud knock at the door, and in excellent English, whether we would have tea or chocolate for breakfast.

On going to the breakfast room we found a sweet, bright-faced, intelligent-looking Dutch girl who said that she was the niece of the proprietor of the inn, that her aunt had sent her to attend us and serve as guide to the town as long as we stayed.

On leaving our inn in the morning we walked straight to the nearest china store to buy a few things. Shades of Delft! We were offered the common Japanese ware which has filled our own shops for years to the full as being better and more novel than Delft ware. Finally, we succeeded in getting some original ware, but we were regarded rather suspiciously—probably as being either foolish-minded or very eccentric. We visited also the potteries, which are beginning to be again the show places of the town.

Our New York Dutch girl proved an excellent guide, for with her we learned much of Delft and its customs. Here, on the edge of the town, we found the great Polytechnic School of Engineering, which is the real military school of Holland, for here the Dutch youth is taught to fight against the sword of the civil war. It is necessary to the existence of Holland, a country that lies in great part below the level of the sea, must be guarded, that it may not be swept from the map again. This action was taken with a portion of the Netherlands to save the country from the Spanish in the sixteenth century.

Many of these dikes were so expensive to build that the sum represents the value of an equal amount of gold and silver. Holland is a fortress, the military is not only its cathedrals are its gates; the islands the advanced forts, and like a true fortress, it shows to its old enemy, the sea, only the tops of its bell-towers and the roofs of its houses in defiance and derision.

Wood—So you have been used for breach of promise, eh? Van Pelt—Well, I expected my course in bell's letters to cost me something.

A MEMORY OF LOIS.

The day when Lois walked with me September days were blue. The wooden door on the wayside wall Had found its autumn hue.

In gown of changing green and rose, With underclothes of white, With skirt in loose and flowing folds And bodice trim and tight.

Her low combed hair was just the shade Of faded chestnut brown. The cheeks of mellow auburns. Are not more ripe than hers.

It seemed the mushrooms showed their caps And for her eyes of brown. And for her nose into their depths The orchard laughs bent down.

A blossom of the early fall That later days would chill—Dear girl, somewhere those eyes must meet.

A gleam of summer still. The rank weeds choke the orchard way Where once we went and came, And mosses make the marble gray That long has borne her name.

But with such still September days As Lois walked with me, She felt before my vision now, A lover's memory.

A "National Bouquet."

Among the many suggestions concerning a national flower, one which comes from a Vermont farmer has decided point and interest. He proposes that we shall not attempt to settle upon a national flower, but let each state choose a state flower, and have a "national bouquet," composed of all the state flowers.

Already certain of the states have emblems which would make very appropriate and pretty elements in such a great American nosegay. Massachusetts people prefer the trailing arbutus for an emblem. California, on the other side of the continent, has by law adopted the eschscholzia or poppy as its state flower. The cedar of Virginia and the pine branch of Maine would contribute a needed tinge of green to the nosegay, while the orange blossom of Florida would lend its fragrance, and the mountain laurel of Alabama would crown it resplendently.

The goldenrod and the aster would belong to the first state which should formally adopt them, and so would the graceful shooting star of the central west and the prairie rose. There are flowers and trees enough to "go around."

A bouquet composed of all these state flowers and tree branches would grace all formal occasions and would typify the union of the states. It would say "E pluribus unum" to the ordinary intelligence more plainly than the Latin motto does.—Youth's Companion.

Arkansas.

The Little Rock Gazette has got everybody mixed up by bringing forward a new pronunciation of the name Arkansas.

No one but Englishmen or Bostonians pronounce the word as it is spelled. It was understood that the legislature of the state some years ago officially fixed the pronunciation as Arkansas. Here comes The Gazette, however, with a poem entitled "My Happy Little Home in Arkansas," in which the syllable of Arkansas is made to rhyme first with "dow" and then with "below." This indicates that the native pronunciation of the name is not Arkansas but Arkansaw, and we are at sea again. The Arkansawyers or the Arkansawers should settle this matter once for all. It is becoming puzzling and annoying. Perhaps Mr. Opie Read, the Arkansas Traveler, could put an end to the dispute.—Chicago Herald.

The Book He Wanted.

Old demands are made on the busy editor's time. A Scotch member of the fraternity recently received a letter, the envelope bearing a request that the contents should be handed to any bookseller in Edinburgh. The letter ran: "The book that I want is a courting book—a book that will tell me how to talk to the lass that I love; a book that will tell me the words to say to her and the words to ask her when I am courting her is the sort of a book that I want, no matter how few or how little the words may be."—Weekly Irish Times.

Nervous Excitability After Death.

Experiments made by M. d'Arsonval with an instrument he calls a myophone prove, contrary to the older opinion, that nervous excitability may exist for many hours after death. The old test of the muscle shortening is no doubt not applicable long after death has departed, but as the sound given out by the myophone proves the death of a nerve is much less rapid than has been hitherto supposed, and a nerve may act on muscle in a state of electric excitability without producing more than simple molecular vibration.

Knew What to Say.

I didn't hear it myself, but I know a man who says he was present when a Mrs. Newyrich said that when she visited Pompeii she "went right up and looked down the creature," explaining that as she wasn't Irish she didn't see why she should speak with a braggie and say cracker.—New York Recorder.

Emperors and empresses, kings and queens, write to each other as brother and sister. Reigning grand dukes also enjoy this privilege when addressing kings, but sovereigns not possessing royal honors are designated as cousin.

Wood, like wood, requires to be shrunk before use in manufacturing purposes. Pitch pine beams will shrink in thickness from 12 1/2 inches to 12 inches, spruce from 8 1/2 inches to 8 inches, white pine from 12 inches to 11 1/2, yellow pine a trifle less.

It is reported from Japan that a syndicate of Americans has a project on foot for the establishment of a gigantic clock and watch manufactory in Tokio, which is to employ over 10,000 workmen, labor being so cheap in Japan.

A man with a large thumb should never marry a woman with a similar characteristic. There will in such case be a constant struggle for the mastery.

THE MAKERS OF BOOKS

STORIES THAT ARE INTERESTING AND SOME OF THEM FUNNY.

An Excellent Yarn About Harry Furness—Lord Tennyson's Mail—The Oddities of Bulwer—Mrs. Browning and Her Discrepancy—Dog Flash.

Mrs. Browning wore her thick, brown hair in ringlets, which hung down on each side of her cheeks; she struck me then as being all eyes and hair, not unlike a spaniel dog. Could that frail, little lady, attired in a simple gray dress and straw bonnet, and the cheerful gentleman in a brown overcoat, be great poets? They had brought with them their little son, Penini; he had long, flowing, fair, curly hair, and wore white drawers, edged with embroidery. The poetess's child impressed me, for I thought he looked like a girl. The trio were followed by a beautiful brown dog, with golden eyes.

I approached her feeling very shy. What was this great woman going to speak about to a little girl like me? But I was soon put at my ease, she kissed me, and turning to Penini, placed his little hand in mine, saying: "You must be friends, you and Peni. He is my Florentine boy, and he loves you." "Has he not got beautiful hair like mine?" But I was told he was born in Italy, where the sun is always golden.

The tea things were brought in. On the tray was a big plum cake. The dog wagged his tail and came up to me, and said to me: "Flash is a dear old dog. I love him. When I was so little about a year ago, Flash never left my side, day or night. Every time I put my hand out of the bed I could always feel his curly head and cold nose."

Flash now looked up in his mistress's face with intense devotion in his wistful eyes. We gave Flash some slices of bread and butter, which he accepted, but instead of eating them he disappeared under a neat, high, yellow sofa. When I presented him with a piece of plum cake he swallowed it there and then with much gusto.

I remember that Mrs. Barrett Browning showed me a book of hers, a diary, which I found I could not read, but she said that Flash was far too polite a dog to refuse anything offered to him, but from personal observation, she knew that he could not eat bread and butter, and that he disappeared under a neat, high, yellow sofa. When I presented him with a piece of plum cake he swallowed it there and then with much gusto.

Bulwer's Oddities.

Bulwer's appearance was decidedly what is generally understood by "aristocratic," or what the French call "distinction." Tall, slim, with finely cut features, prominent among which was a long aquiline nose, with an abundant crop of curly brown hair, and a full beard and the first impression he produced, aided by a careful toilet, was one of ease and elegance. At a dinner party, he liked to speak, and if possible, to speak alone, he was certainly useful as well as ornamental, with his large blue ribbon and star of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

He was a certain native, strange to say, that the French call "distinction." Tall, slim, with finely cut features, prominent among which was a long aquiline nose, with an abundant crop of curly brown hair, and a full beard and the first impression he produced, aided by a careful toilet, was one of ease and elegance. At a dinner party, he liked to speak, and if possible, to speak alone, he was certainly useful as well as ornamental, with his large blue ribbon and star of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

A Little Tin Mouse.

A Manyrun man who has a pet cat bought one of those new fangled mouse toys from a vendor on Market street on Saturday afternoon. When he arrived at his house in the evening he brought out the mouse and began to run it up and down the dining room floor, Tabby, who was lying on a rug, suddenly gave a jump for the supposed rodent. This scared the head of the house so much that he jumped back and in doing so upset the supper table, breaking nearly all the dishes and mixing up the evening meal into a boiling house hash. The family dog secured the choicest beefsteak, and the cat began to lap up the spilled cream. Mr. Manyrun had a splendid row with his wife and ended up the scene by getting gloriously drunk. The tin mouse, the cause of all the estrangement, was crushed in the melee.—Philadelphia Record.

Contagion.

Some of the diseases which flesh is heir to are contagious in every sense of the word. A contact so slight that it does not reach the skin, and merely comes in contact with the air which smallest patients breathe, is sufficient to cause smallpox in man. So, too, mediate contact—that is to say, the handling by the well of material touched by the sick—has been proved to be the cause of many diseases, of which erysipelas and scarlet fever may be cited as examples. The products of certain other diseases—typhoid fever, for example—require to be taken into the economy to become malignant. Still others, such as glanders, must be introduced into the blood current itself before they are dangerous. These facts have been proved by long observation and are not to be disputed.

Idea in Bad Dreams.

People have been known to eat indigestible suppers in order to produce bad dreams. For instance, a painter of the last century was noted for the horrible nature of his pictures. Report says of him that he used to eat raw beef and underdone pork chops for supper and so bring on nightmares, which gave him fresh ideas.—Exchange.

Chrysanthemum Craze.

A new fabric is chrysanthemum craze, in which narrow ribbons cords wave crosswise of the gold threads, and are painted of the last century was noted for the horrible nature of his pictures. Report says of him that he used to eat raw beef and underdone pork chops for supper and so bring on nightmares, which gave him fresh ideas.—Exchange.

THE LONDON CABBY.

Dramatic Little Incidents Connected With the Reception of His Exact Fare.

Everybody who has lived in London has witnessed the dramatic little incidents connected with cabby's reception of his exact fare. His hither, having alighted, stands on the pavement and feels for his purse. Cabby meanwhile leans over the railing of his seat with a benignant and ingratiating smile. That smile, it may be stated at once, is a fraud. It is not a genuine beam of good nature, but is one of cabby's business "props." It is a smile of much meaning, and cabby throws his whole soul into it. It is trusting and confident. It insinuates that cabby feels that he has met in you a man in whom he recognizes a peculiarly generous nature. It means that cabby has no anxiety. He knows that you are going to give him something for himself.

But as a matter of fact, if you watch cabby closely, you will see the hollow eyes of his professions. Cabby's eyes are very wide open, and he is scanning a great deal more carefully than his fare the little pile of silver that gentleman is turning over in his hand. Then he stretches down his hand, broad and fat, but trustingly, assured that he is about to be treated as a man should be. The fair palm ascends again, but as his fare turns to depart, the smile dies away. For a moment, as if dazed, he gazes blankly into his hand; then a look of mingled contempt and indignation passes over his expressive face. He turns fiercely on his prey.

"Ere, wot's this?" "Your fare," floats back to him.

"My fare!" in a tone of scathing scorn—"my fare!"

Then rapidly and with a businesslike manner, as if the time for emotion were passed now:

"Ere, old ard! I wants another tanner."

By this time his fare, if he knows anything at all about cabmen, is well under way. Cabby, standing up, dashes the offending shilling on the ground with a gesture of ineffable loathing, as at some unclean thing. No good, his fare is disappearing, unconcerned, and cabby, convinced that he has come up, but loath to relinquish his indignation, slowly re-swathes himself from the folds of his voluminous blanket, descends as slowly, picks up the innocent shilling still more slowly, mounts again, gathers up his reins with one final blighting look behind him and drives away, his face that of a man who never till that moment had sounded the hideous depths of sordid human nature.—London Sketch.

Mesalliance.

Mesalliance is always interesting when it occurs outside of our own immediate circle of relatives and friends. A man or woman sacrifices social instincts, bids defiance to conventions and follows the simple promptings of the heart—and the results? Disagreeable to those most nearly concerned, but fascinating to the outside world. There is no subject so fruitful for the novelist. A well known novel, now widely read, was saved by this. I will not name it, for I cannot break literary confidences. The writer, a favorite living novelist, had reached a point in history when everything, characters and events, seemed to settle down to a deadly low level of dull commonplace. He was in despair. A friend, an experienced man of the world, gave him a word of advice: "Introduce a mesalliance. That never fails to enliven things." The novelist did so, and his book is selling briskly today.—Vogue.

MUSCLE

THE INTERESTING SYSTEM IN VOGUE AT YALE COLLEGE.

By It Each Student's Weaknesses May be Ascertained—The Rule of the Institution and Its Effects—Keeping the Physical Records of Students.

On moving into the new gymnasium on September, 1902, the requirement of Physical exercise for the freshmen was abolished, and the work put on an optional basis, both as to exercise and as to examination. This is now the case at Yale, except that the corporation voted at its June meeting in 1904 that it be required that every man who presents himself for examination in the gymnasium, or who desires to use its privileges, should first submit to a physical examination by the medical director, or in default of such an examination, should bring from his physician a written certificate (the form to be furnished by the medical director) that he is physically sound, or a written certificate from his parent or guardian that he wishes the student exempted from the examination and that he himself will take the responsibility of the consequences of exercise without a previous examination.

Under this rule about 60 per cent. of the men in the freshmen class are given a physical examination and a prescription of such exercises as seem to be most helpful in building up the weaker parts of the body. They are also warned against taking exercises that would be likely to be harmful, as jumping when the student has varicose veins, etc. All cases of abnormality have thus an opportunity to receive care and special treatment by exercise without expense where this method is likely to prove efficient. In other cases, as in errors of vision, the student is informed of his abnormal condition, and if the case be severe enough to warrant, he is referred to a specialist or the family physician.

The data secured at this examination cover a wide field, and many of the questions seem to certain men needlessly inquisitorial, but all have a bearing on the present or future welfare of the individual, and in general they are answered freely, as it is fully understood that all information of a personal nature is strictly confidential and will be used only for the good of the student.

The tabulation of this data has received some attention, and it will in the future receive still more. It shows us the influence that personal hygiene in preparatory schools has on the physical condition of the students. It shows us the type of the Yale student of today and the changes he undergoes during the period of college life. It shows us the disabilities under which he works or the advantages under which he has, and therefore, what may justly be expected of him. It often shows the direction in which he most needs help. It shows some of the deteriorating influences on growth and health, and it also shows what exercise can do for bodily improvement.

A late development of this line of work is the use of a universal dynamometer invented by Dr. Kellogg, that can be used for showing the muscular power exerted by any of the groups of skeletal muscles. It shows not only the power of the flexor muscles of the hand, but also the strength of the extensor muscles. It shows the power of rotating the hand into pronation or supination. It shows the strength of the four groups of muscles in the neck when acting singly; it shows the comparative strength of the two sides of the body, etc. The dynamometer tests not only the muscles, but the nerves and nerve centres as well, so that it is a precise measure of the condition of the individual's motor apparatus. The tape line merely gives the dimensions of a man; it tells nothing as to whether he is alive or dead. A dynamometer gives us an accurate picture of the living, active man.

Graphic methods are used to show comparative sizes, strengths, etc. The percentile method suggested by Francis Galton being employed in all the more recent tabulations.

The aim of this department at Yale is to turn out well developed, healthy men as the product of the university, and to stand between the students and physical disease so far as it can be done.

A Modern Munchausen.

Here is a story of a colonel who was much addicted to travelling, and who once reached home when the house was full of his son's guests and stayed to dinner. One of the company, a notorious drawer of the long bow, told a story of his being off the Cape of Good Hope in an Indian man, when a floating object was discovered when a man was seated clinging to a small staff in the bung hole.

"Come on board," retorted the ocean waif when hailed. "No, thank you. I'm very comfortable here. I'm bound for the Cape. Can I take letters there for you? Don't bother about me. I'm all right."

Then, amid the silence which followed this incredible yarn, Colonel G— arose and gravely addressed the narrator.

"Sir," he said, "for years I have been trying to find anyone belonging to that ship to return thanks for the great courtesy shown to me on that occasion. At last I am enabled to do so, sir—I was the man on the cork."—"Tit Bits."

New Use for Electricity.

Electricity has now, it seems, beaten the record of the gold beater and can produce a foil of the mineral from five to ten times thinner than ordinary gold leaf. Joseph Wilson Swan, the chemist of electric lighting fame, has presented to the Royal Society a specimen of this wonderful thin foil made by depositing gold on copper with the electric current and then dissolving away the copper from it with perchloric acid of iron.

CURACOA, A QUEER ISLAND.

Dependent Upon Rain For the Water Supply—Some Odd Customs.

Curacao is one of the queerest little islands of the Caribbean sea. It lies 60 miles north of Venezuela, is about 60 miles long and 12 or 14 wide, and it has a population of more than 50,000.

There is no means of procuring fresh water on the island except by saving rainwater in reservoirs. A number of wells have been bored under the supervision of the Dutch government, to which it belongs, but each ended in failure.

A curious statement regarding these borings is made by the inhabitants of the island. They say that in each and every case after a certain depth was reached the tools dropped out of sight, indicating that there is no solid foundation to the bottom of the island. The borings were made in low places and through hills, and in about 30 different places, each with the same ultimate result. A few wells have been dug to a lesser depth and brackish, unpleasant tasting water is obtained from them, fit only for manufacturing purposes.

The approach of the rainy season is always an interesting time there. The water in the reservoir is low at this time, and the natives eagerly await the opportunity to gather a fresh supply. Clothing is never washed there in fresh water, but at all hours of the day the beach is alive with women beating the clothes with clubs on the rocks.

The houses are all built in the Dutch style, and are mostly of stone, with tile roofs. The streets are very narrow, in some places so narrow that it is possible to shake hands with the occupant of a room across the street simply by leaning out of the window.

There is a scarcity of young women in the island, but an overplus of old and wrinkled dames. It is said the young women leave home as soon as they are of marriageable age and seek husbands in Caracas, Venezuela, or some other South American city. Yet there are some of the prettiest girls there a traveler ever sets eyes upon. They are the daughters of Dutch fathers and Spanish mothers, and the mingling of the two bloods has produced a beautiful race, which is growing more numerous every year.

Three-quarters of the population is of African descent, or mixed African, Spanish, Dutch and Indian. A few Indians, said to be descendants of the Caribs, are still to be found on the island living in huts of straw.

Their sole business in these days seems to be the peddling of lottery tickets. Everybody invests in the lottery there, and as there are drawings each day the peddling of tickets forms quite a paying business.

Some of the Africans there are magnificently formed, especially those employed along the lagoons in loading and unloading steamers and ships. They are at home in the water and will dive under a steamer for a "real" or 10 cent piece.

Of late years they are forced to wear suits while sporting in the lagoon near the settlements, but as the lagoon extends in the center of the island several miles each way they may be seen every evening making their way in pants to point beyond observation where they can enjoy themselves untrammelled by clothing.

The Maca prun, or monkey plum, is the favorite fruit, and the parrot is the favorite bird. For \$1 a young parrot that can talk in Spanish may be purchased, and a mocking bird can be had for 50 cents.

None of the liquor which obtains its name from the island is made there now. The Dutch have taken hold of the manufacture of the liquor and have transferred the business to Holland.—New York Herald.

Booth as Billposter.

One story of Booth's trip to the South, which is told in many ways, is that he came there in 1864 in connection with his comrade, Mr. David C. Atkinson, on route to Australia, and that they stayed in the Royal Hotel at New Orleans. They had a number of reports of the assassin, and were very anxious to get a sight of him. They were told that he was in the city, and they went to look for him.

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Chewing Gum.

I asked a very famous physician the other day if it was injurious to chew gum—not that I was inquisitive to chew gum—but that I did it—and he answered:

"Yes and no."

"And how?" I inquired.

"To chew gum for five or ten minutes after a meal is absolutely beneficial," said he, "especially for hasty eaters, who do not half masticate their food, because the action of the jaws causes the gastric juices to flow, and that is good. But so few people can use it to advantage. They get the gum in their mouths and keep at it till they fairly try up the gastric supply, bring on a headache and get generally nervous. This will cause indigestion."—New York Recorder.

Never in Time.

The late H. H. Byron had a horror of funerals, but was once prevailed upon to attend that of a fellow Bohemian. After waiting long at the cemetery entrance, he and his companions followed a funeral into the chapel, and when the service was half over, discovered that it was that of a stranger. Their friend's funeral had not come yet.

"Ah," said Byron, "just like poor Bill—never in time!"—London Million.

Good Horses and Rags at
shortest notice. Drivers fur-
nished when required.